THE CASE OF CANCEMI

Cancemi Sentenced to Execution on the 3d September-The Prisoner's Declaration of Innocence-Motion for a New Trial-SUPREME COURT-GENERAL TERM.

Before Hon. Judges Davies, Wright, Ingraham and

JULY 12 .- The People vs. Michael Cancemi. Judge Davies announced that the Circuit Judge had sent in the postes in an amended form, stating that Michael Cancemi was present during the whole of the trial and at the rendition of the verdict. The Circuit Judge (Wright) also sent up a certificate, which is as follows:-

which is as follows:—

SUPPLEME COURT—THE PEOPLE VS MICHAEL CANCEMI.

I certify and state to the Saureme Court that after the jury had been duly empanaelled and swore and the trial of the prisoner commerced—viz, on the 12th June, 1855—the appeared stips allon, consent and agreement of the prisoner's counsel and the counted on the life of the people was presented to the Court, and the juror (Frederick Muller) was stindrawn by the express request and consent of the prisoner, and under said in pursuance of such stipulation.

STIPLIATON.

scent of the prisoner, and under see in pursuance of such stipulation.

SIPULATION.

A stipulation, consent and agreement, of which the following is a copy, is hanced to the Court, viz...

In the Circuit Court for the Fires Judicial district of the Supreme court of the State of New York, which is boing held in and temple city and county of New York, of the term A. D. 1858, Jube the 12th, 1858.

The People of the State of New York is Michael Cancemi — Upor-sai indictinent charging him with the marder of Eugene Anderson, deceased her Juacie Wright hold ing said Court.

In open Court, this 12th day of Juac, of the June term aforesaid, in the year aforesaid in the counsel on the part of the defendant having suggested to the Court their wish and that of the defendant has not one of the javors empanabled to the cause (Frederick Muller) should be permitted to withdraw from the jury—the Autornoy General as senting to the suggestion—therefore the said defondant, Michael Cancemi, now in his proper pe son here in the open Court aforesaid, does consent that the said infore, Frederick Muller, be withdraw from actual service upon the jury; and that the verdict in this cause he rendered by and taken from the rounditing eleven jurors; and that the twelve names now appearing of record the cause shall appear to have been tried by twelve jurors.

Michael Cancemi, now and shall appear to have been tried by twelve jurors.

Michael Cancemi, now the successful.

Approved by the counsel.

the record the ocurs shall appear to have been tried by twelve jacors.

Approved by the counsel.

JOHN McKEON,

JOHN W ASHMEAD,

A PHILIPS,

Which is ordered on the and bre said Frederick Muller is permitted to withdraw from the jury box

Mr. Ashmead then put in the following document:—

The reasons in arrest of judgment have been argued and overruled by the Court: the defendant objects

and overruled by the Court; the defendant objects to the amendment of the postea after the overruling of exceptions by the General Term, by which the following, "the said Michael Cancemi having been present in court during the whole of said trial and at the rendition of the verdict," was inserted.

Mr. Blankman said his duty to this honorable court had been fulfilled; he had no other wish than that the truth should be presented to it. As to objections he had none to make, and would now leave his client in the hands of the Court. When he made the motion originally, he did not make it with any intention to raise any objections. He made it only with a wish that the truth should appear. Now that the fact had been certified to by the honorable Judge of the Circuit he would leave the case entirely with the Court.

Some explanatory remarks passed between Mr. Ashmead and the Attorney General.

ARRAIGNMENT AND SENTENCE OF CANCEMI. ARRAIGNMENT AND SANTENCE OF CANCEMI.

Cancemi was then put for ward for sentence. He looked much dejected, and shed tears at the conclusion of the sentence.

Mr. Kazinski acted as interpreter, and interpreted

Mr. Kazinski acted as interpreter, and interpreted the judgment of the Court, sentence by sentence. When arraigned and asked in the usual form what he had to say why sentence of death should not be passed upon him according to law, Mr. Kazinski, interpreter, then read a paper from Cancemi in answer to the question, which is as follows:—

I am introcent of the effecte charged against me, and as a reason why sentence should not be pronoused, I assign that I was tried by a tribunal unknown to the common law and the constitution—bamely, by eleven jurors, and not twelve. I deem this proper to be told as a react why judgment should be arrested.

Judge Davies then said.—It was your right to be

Judge Davies then said:-It was your right to be Judge Davies then said:—It was your right to be tried by a jury of twelve men, but it appears by the certificate of the Circuit Judge before whom your trial was had, that one of the jurors was withdrawn at your own request and for your own benefit, and at your request the trial proceeded with the remaining jurors. We think, therefore, under these circumstances, and as the application was made to the Court at your request and for your own benefit, that it is our duty to proceed and pronounce judgment, which will now be done by the Judge who presided at your trial.

at your trial.

Judge Wright then proceeded to sentence the pri-Judge Wright then proceeded to sentence the prisoner, which was interpreted by Mr. Kuzinski. He said:—Michael Cancemi, your trial was a protracted one. I endeavored that you should have a fair trial and an impartial one, and that every indulgence consistent with the rules of law and the ends of public justice was extended to you. You were aided in your defence by zealous and able counsel; yet an intelligent and conscientious jury have found you guity of the crime of marder. No enlightened and conscientious person can read the evidence adduced on your trial without being satisfied that that conviction is just. If any reliance is to be placed on human evidence your guilt is manifest. Detected in the commission of a burglary, you have deliberately killed a public officer who was but discharging his duty in effecting your arrest. You have not the poor excuse that the victim of your malice had in any way offended you. To avoid arrest for the lesser crime you committed a greater and a more heinous one. All that remains now for the Court is to pronounce judgment. You ought not to indulge in any hope of executive elemency. You cannot reasonably expect pardon or commutation of punishment; but let me earnestly entreat you with diligence to employ the brief period that you have to live in making preparation to meet that God whom you have so grievously offended. Approach him in humble, penitential contrition of heart, and for the sake of his blessed Son, he will forgive and pardon, though man may condemn.

of heart, and for the sake of his blessed Son, he will forgive and pardon, though man may condemn.

The sentence of the Court is, that on Thursday, the second day of Sepember, between the hours of ten o'clock in the forenoon and three o'clock in the afternoon of that day, within the walls of the city prison, or in the yard or enclosure adjoining such prison, you be hung by the neck until you are dead. And may God have mercy on your soul.

The prisoner was here moved to tears, and spoke to the interpreter.

Mr. Kazinski, addressing the Court, said that Cancenn wished to say something, but he felt une-

The prisoner was here moved to tears, and spoke to the interpreter.

Mr. Kazinski, addressing the Court, said that Cancemi wished to say something, but he felt unequal to the task of speaking. He had it, however, in writing. It was as follows:—

Poco mr da dure, mentre he repeate sulfa mis concileate mean of gurol belie progues aspetands in declarances at pepole dalls mis unnecera mateganate mi sono; ma non poteo crederio che m un governo republicane avarero usato le venocute mediante protezzone e de mo per come at usa neile governe dei monarcai, to moriro e lescero la mia vita alle mane di questa Corte e vositro guidos che mi avete e de come l'utime mici nosi che mi avete condandate innocente.

Bure sono le mio pone, un che lo muro innocente e non piu posso rincèrer la min Fampia la seconda non to l'aggicanti mane di un urrance ed havendo ad abbracciare ad una manera e de estata la mis revins mentre l'america, non e e de ne sara piu Matre cod infelice e percha mediante proter que e donaro accasono queste noca:

Bingrazzo all mini avecate mirecto sonivatto de la assistenza che anno usano perces, ma si sono stati incanate, percebe ilu credevato che qui in America einescepticae la legi insect di legi acro tronato la prepotenza e li loguatizia come si usa dal tiranti.

Jo muera con dotore al mio cuore da doveri lasciare per sempra alla mia i fortunata moglie qui alla strania accus mazzi da poter sistere la poteri dal innemice.

The interpreter thus translated the Italian:—

Lattle I have to say dering the elevas months and some days which I have restel in prison I relied ou my con securace, especting soon to be abie to convince the people complete de my innecence; but cruelly have I been deceived. I could not believe that in a republican government. I die and leave my life in the hands or this Court. And you, Judges, who have tried me on false testimony; you will feel in your heart my last voice, which will tell you that you bave condenned a monorance ince protection and money prosece such seceses.

I thank my la

tyrants.

I die mourn'ng in my heart to be obliged to leave behind me forever my un'ortonate wife, he a strange land,
without means to support herself, and surrounded by foss.

The prisoner then retired to another portion of
the control of the Sheriff.

The prisoner then retired to another portion of the court in the custody of the Sheriff.

Mr. Blankman then proceeded with his motion for a new trial, and submitted the following points:

1 Viner's Ab. p. 465. The Slerk of Amize may bring on his notes by which he made postes, and amond it by them, for it is his fault to make the return so.

18 Viner's Ab. p. 176. A record ought to be made in assize of every jurn's sworn and of every with awarded, and of every continuance and other thing from day to day, though the assize does not take effect the first day; and otherwise it is error, by the opinion of all the Joutcose.

The defendant was indicted at the assizes for forging the stamps, and appeared there upon his recognizance to answer the said locioument, and pleaded not guitty, and upon his trial he was convicted; but upon a mouton in arrest of judgment it was set aside. Afterwards he exalibited a bill in Chancery saying the procedure of the in dictament, who pleaded the conviction of forgery in bar to the said bill, and now the praintiff in Chancery moved the Court of B. R. that the record might be made up with the arrest of the judgment; for by a mistake of the Cork of Assize that was not recurred, nor eld there say solves faceroot appear in his books, but only mat he was bound.

over by recognizance to appear at the action, and that he did accordingly appear and as well as recognizance; all which matter was evident to the fourth by the records of the amines; but yet they would make no rule for the record to be and with the arrest of judgment because a preceivant of this nature might be of dangerous consequences. Accounts of record have power, at any time, as well after as during the term at which any entry is made, of their own motion or on the suggestion of any party interested, and without notice to any one, to correct the mistakes and supply the omissions of their clerks or recording officers, so as to make the record conform to the truth of the case, and are the exclusive judges of the necessity and propriety of so amending or extending their records, and of the proofs and of the sufficiency of the proofs on which to proceed. (Benjamin I. Balch and wife vs. Robert G. Shaw, 7. Cushing's Reports, p. 28.)

A Court of record, in considering the question of the amendment of its own records of a former term, so as to set forth truly its own transactions, is not bound by the ordinary rules of evidence, but may resort to any proof that is ratisfactory. (Mayo vs. Whitson, 2 Jones, Law, N. C., 231; U.S. Digest, vd. 16, p. 249.)

Parol evidence of what transpired at the trial is atmissible for the purpose of explaining the record. (Jarmery vs. Hoober, 6 Bart, 306.)

The Court ored in refusing to let the witness state his reacces for having a good opioion of the defendant's character in the country of his nativity.

"In giving general character in favor of a p isoner on trial, the witness may assign in evidence of a remained as whom he gives the character?" (I Mayoaviy's Ev., 324-322. See also opinion of the Court of Appea's in the case of Cancemi.)

It is settled the that a witness cannot be examined as

iria, toe witness may assign in evidence the reasons on which he gives that character " (I Macasily's Ev., 322-322. See also opinion of the Court of Appeals in the case of Cancemi). It is settled that that a witness cannot be examined as to any distinct collateral fact for the purpase or impeaching his testimony by contradicting him. (I Starkie's Ev., 154; I Phil. Ev., 21; Harria vs. Wilson, 7 Wendell, p. 58.)
But if a guestion restave to such a fact be put and acasered, evidence cannot afterwards be adduced for the purpess of contradiction. (Starkie's Ev., 134; 2 Con., 638; 2 Starkie's N. P. C., 140; 2 Gallison, 53.)
When a witness on his cross-examication denies a particular fact going to impean his general character and credit, witnesses cannot be called to contradict his (Speco-iv vs. De Wildet, 7 East, 104; La wrence vs. Barker's Ev., 142, 194; 1 Cowen & Hal's Notes to Phil. Ev., 738; Greenl. Ev., p. 561, sec. 442.)
The Attorney General replied.

Ev., 748; Greenl. Er., p. 501, sec. 442.)

The Attorney General replied.

Mr. Blankman again asked that it should appear on the record that a juror was withdrawn.

This was objected to by the Attorney General.

The Court after consultation decided to consider the certificate of the Circuit Judge as a fifth point made by Mr. Blankman for the prisoner, and to overrule it. 2

The Attorney General said he did not understand that the counsel for the defence asked to have the certificate in the case.

The Court then said if not, there was no necessity of any action on the point.

certificate in the case.

The Court then said if not, there was no necessity of any action on the point.

Mr. Ashmead desired it to be distinctly understood that as he had neither lot nor part in making the stipulation, nor agreeing to it, he did not ask to have the certificate appear as a point for a new trial.

The Court then said that it was understood that Mr. Blankman asked for it, and it would appear not as a part of the record, but as a point made by him and overruled by the Court.

The motion for a new trial was denied.

Hereupon, Mr. Henry Vanderwoort, the clerk of the Courts of Oyer and Terminer and Sessions, read the warrant of execution, which was interpreted to the prisoner. It was then handed to the Sheriff, to whose custody the prisoner was consigned.

The bill of exceptions was signed by the entire bench, and the case will be taken before the Court of Appeals.

of Appeals.

We understand that the Court of Appeals will

We understand that the second Tuesday in September,

not meet until the second Tuesday in September, and the prisoner is sentenced to execution on Thursday, the 2d of September.

Movement of the Troops Towards Utah.

[Correspondence of the St. Louis Republicas]

FORT LEAVENWORTH, June 18, 1858.

Left Fort Leavenworth, K. T.—

First column, 18th March, 1858, seven companies, under command of Col. Hoffman.

Second column, 20th May, 1858, seven companies, under command of Lieut. Col. Monroe.

Third column, 28th May, 1858, seven companies, under command of Lieut. Col. May.

Fourth column, 31st May, 1858, seven companies, under command of Lieut. Col. Morrison.

Fifth column, 5th June, 1858, seven companies, under command of Col. Sammer.

Sixth column, 13th June, 1858 (not gone 12th, on account of rain), under command of Major Emory.

Gen. Harney and suite, 13th June, 1858 (not gone 12th, on account of rain).

12th, on account of rain).

The orders of the march are fifteen miles a day: The orders of the march are fifteen miles a day; twenty five days, including two rest days, allowed to Fort Kearney, 300 miles; twenty-five days to Fort Laramie, 340 miles, and forty days to Salt Lake City—in all ninety days, 1,240 miles. The first column in forty-four days had reached 700 miles, with mules given out and broken down—a snow storm of four days detaining them then, 2d May.

The second column, 30 days march, will be 28th of Angust 1888.

August, 1858.

The third column, 90 days march, will be 5th of September, 1858.
The fourth column, 90 days march, will be 5th of September, 1858.
The fifth column, 90 days march, will be 13th of

September, 1858. The sixth colum

September, 1838.

The sixth column, 90 days march, will be 25th of September, 1858.

Without any detention by high water, accidents or unavoidable mishaps—of which more or less will occur in every column—it will be November, 1858, before all these troops reach Sait Lake City. Worn out and used up, some 6,000 men, (including those with Gen. Johnston.) all to be fed, clothed and provided for twelve months in provisions, as they cannot return if they had fresh animals, until until return grant of grass. 4 037 head of animals, until another seasen of grass. 4 037 head of beef cattle, 37 cows and 4 bulls, are sent along with the column, to be used on the way. These cost at Fort Leavenworth, bought by the Commissary there, six cents per pound, net weight, on the hoof, before starting. 1,750 head of horses at \$159 a head, purchased and sent along with these troops; and about 5,000 mules at \$120 a head; some 600 six mule wagons at \$140 each; harness for each \$19; besides some 50 ambulances at \$150 each; harness \$50 (four mules) each.

The immense rains on the 8th, 9th and 10th June, detained the last column of Gen. Harney and suite from starting at the time fixed, but would move as soon as possible.

There is nothing left but two small companies of Second infantry and a section of Sherman's Battery, animals, until another season of grass. 4 037 head of

second infantry and a section of Sherman's Battery, say sixty men in all, at Fort Leavenworth. It is now a dreary, lonesome place, the last column of cavalry being out in camp some distance, ready to

Hallucination While Under the Influence of Chloroporn.—Our readers no doubt remember the case of a dentist in Philadelphia who was accused and convicted of rape upon a lady under the influence of chloroform, the lady berself being the influence of chloroform, the lady berself being the influence of the chloroform, and it was a subject of much discussion. A very singular case has lately occurred in this city, showing how little such testimony is to be relied upon. It seems that several of our most eminent physicians and surgeons, including Dr. Donne, Dr. S. Richardson, Dr. Cochrane, Dr. T. L. Caidwell, Dr. Colescott, Dr. Hardin, Dr. Bayless, and others, met to witness the removal by Dr. Goldsmith, the distinguished professor of surgery of the Kentucky School of Medicine, of a huge cancerous breast from the person of a lady residing in the lower part of the city. While an assistant was administering the chloroform, and before the patient was fully under its influence, she was observed to draw the covering over her breast, which was bared for the operation. Soon after this she sprang up and declared in the most indiguant manner that she "would rather die than be abused in that way." And it was only by the utmost efforts on the part of Dr. Goldsmith and the lady's husband that she could be induced to continue the use of the chloroform. After the operation was finished and the effects of the anesthetic had passed off, she was asked if she remembered anything of what had taken place. She answered (her eyes, we are told, flashing with fury) that she fidd not feel the cutting, but she knew well enough the indecent remarks made and the insulting liberties taken with her in her helpless state. She said that it was on one to deny; that she heard and felt all that had been said and done; and it was with difficulty she could be persuaded that her impressions were a hallucination.—Louisville Journal, July 2. HALLUCINATION WHILE UNDER THE INPLUENCE

Something for the Sabbath Reformers.—The people of Hopkinton, Washington county, R.J., being mostly Seventh-day Baptist, celebrated the Fourth, on Sunday, by a grand picnic in the grove near the residence of Benjamin Potter, Esq., between Ashaway and Potter Hill. Here were spread five long tables, covered with food substantial and inviting, and plenty of clear cold water for beverage. There were about 1,500 persons present, from Ashaway, Potter Hill, Westerly, Hopkinton City, Rockville, Woodville, Hope Valley, and all the country round about. Rockville turned out in several large carryalls, drawn by from four to six horses each, and bearing suitable banners.

The exercises commenced by the appointment of Gen. Wm. Potter as chairman, followed by a prayer by Rev. A. B. Burdick. Then came a song by the glee club, after which the Declaration of Independence was read by Rev. J. Clark. Rev. S. S. Griswold, the orator of the day, was then announced, who entertained the audience with a long but excellent oration upon the "Genius of Liberty."

OLDER PERSON IN NEW BEDFORD.—The oldest SOMETHING FOR THE SABBATH REFORMERS .- The

OLDEST PERSON IN NEW BEDFORD.—The oldest person in New Bedford is Mrs. Elizabeth Fuller. She is 101 years old. She is the granddaughter of the Rev. Mr. Callender, who came from Europe with his family and settled in Boston. She was born in Newport, R. I. Her father was a seafaring man, who came to Newport previous to the Revolution. She has a daughter at the ripe age of 74. Both are yet justy and vigorous.

Before Judge Russell. July 12.-There was a large amount of business transacted in this Court on Monday, but in consequence of the prisoners having interposed pleas of guilty to the various charges preterred against them, the services of the jury were not called into requisi tion, and the Court adjourned at noon.

Soon after the City Judge took his seat on the bench, the Grand Jury presented another batch of indictments, and then retired to resume the discharge

To-day having been set down for the trial of Leroy Kuscher for the murder of the boy McCarthy, in William street, the prisoner was placed at the bar. His appearance is feminine, and does not indicate

gress animal tendencies.

Mr. Larrowe proceeded to read an affidavit of his associate counsel in support of a motion for the furassociate counsel in support of a motion for the further postponement of the case. It will be remembered that the counsel stated he admitted the homicide, but expected to establish the hereditary in anity of the prisoner. The affidavit stated that the commissioner appointed to take testimony in New Jersey had not succeeded as yet n procuring the evidence of Judge Runyon, a very important witness, who knew the family of the accused, and would be able to prove his insanity. He was expected back in New Brunswick in a few days. Counsel said that he could not proceed to trial without that evidence.

The Assistant District Attorney reminded the Court that the trial was positivuly set down for Monday.

Judge Russell observed that inasmuch as Mr. Larrowe had acted in good faith during his conduct of

rowe had acted in good faith during his conduct of the case, and that the life of the prisoner was at stake, he did not feel justified in hurrying him on to trial. He was, therefore, remanded till thursday, but it is not probable that he will be tried before

August.

The case of John Donnelly, charged with perpe-The case of John Donnelly, charged with perpetrating a felonious assault upon a police officer, was the next case called up. Mr. Spencer said that the accused was also charged with committing an unprovoked assault on Mr. Leslie, who now lay at the point of death. He moved that as it was probable Donnelly would be tried for marder, and that as the present charge related to the assault upon Mr. Leslie, it would be an act of justice toward the prisoner to remand him for the present. His defence, in either case, would be that at the time of the commission of the offence Donnelly was laboring under mania a-polu. The prisoner was remanded till the next term.

ext term. Eliza Croline, a very respectable looking girl, was Eliza Croline, a very respectable looking girl, was placed at the bar charged with a felonious assault upon a woman in the First ward. By advice of Mr Spencer she pleaded guilty to assault and battery, which plea was accepted by the District Attorney, which plea was accepted by the District Attorney, which plea was accepted by the District Attorney, who stated to the Court that it was a case which recommended itself strongly to the mercy of his Honor. The accused having been called a prostitute by the complainant (who failed to appear), under the excitement of the foul aspersion she seized a pistol and shot her, but fortunately the wounds were not fatal. Mr. Sedgwick said that as a woman's honor and character was as dear to her as her life heho ped the clemency of the Court would be exercised in her behalf.

Judge Russell accordingly suspended judgement,

cised in her behalf.

Judge Russell accordingly suspended judgement, remarking, however, that it Miss Croline was ever charged with any criminal offence, he would give her the full penalty of the law. She was immediately joined by her friends, who in sympathy with the audience, congratulated her on her release from custody.

George Stinson pleaded guilty to grand larceny and was sent to the State prison for two years.

with the audience, congratulated her on her release from custody.

George Stinson pleaded guilty to grand larceny and was sent to the State prison for two years.

William Lee and Samuel Clay, charged with grand larceny, pleaded guilty to an attempt to commit that offence and were remanded for sentence.

James Ryan was charged with stealing a horse and wagon, the property of Governor William Pinckney. The evidence against the prisoner was not very conclusive; but he was advised to plead guilty, and by doing so was sent to the State prison for two years—the lowest term the law allowed.

Edward Moore, indicted for robbery, pleaded guilty to an assault with intent to rob, and was sent to the penitentiary for one year.

John Martin, jointly indicted with William H. Curtis, for burglary in the first oegree, pleaded guilty to the fourth degree of that crime. In consequence of his previous good character and in view of that being his first offence, he was sentenced to two years imprisonment in the State prison.

John Smith alias Langdon, Thomas Martha and Michael McCabe were jointly indicted for burglary in the first degree, having on the night of the 19th of June broke into the dwelling house of John V. Lane. 237 East Eighteenth street, and stolen various articles. They all pleaded guilty to an attempt to commit that offence, for which if they had been tried and convicted they could be sent to the State prison for life and for a term not less than ten years. Smith Jwas sent to Sing Sing for three years and two months—they being the worst of the gang McCabe was the youngest, and, as he furnished important information to the officers, the City Judge sent him to the penitentiary for one year.

Michael McCabe—not the prisoner of the same name sentenced this morning—having been indicted for burglary in the third degree, very prudently pleaded guilty to petit larceny. He will be sentenced on Saturday.

George W. Herrick, charged with forgery in the second degree, pleaded guilty to the fourth grade of that offence and was re

that offence and was remanded for sentence Chas Brown, colored, pleaded guilty to assault and battery, and was sentenced to the penitentiary

for six months.

Jeremiah McDonald pleaded guilty to grand larceny, which makes his address, for the next two years, Sing Sing prison. Edward P. Conolly, a youth, stole a check for \$200, and was sent to the Houge of Refuge, he being

under seventeen years of age.

The calendar having been exhausted, the jury was discharged and the Court adjourned till Tuesday.

Surrogate's Court Before Edward C. West, Surrogate.

The last will and testament of Tauschalwick Beaupland, deceased, was admitted to probate yes-

Beaupland, deceased, was admitted to probate yesterday in the above court. Upon the production of a duly exemplified copy thereof from the Surrogate's Court of Morris county, N. J., Dr. Julius S. Theband, of this city, is named as one of the executors of the will, and the Surrogate ordered that letters testamentary should issue to him.

The testator was a wealthy French gentlemen, residing in the State of New Jersey, and the value of his estate alone exceeded \$300,000, a considerable portion of which amount is invested in this city in stocks and other public securities. The entire estate, however, is disposed of by the will of the testator among his own numediate family connexions.

Besides the will above mentioned, three others were also admitted to probate yesterday in the Surrogate's office.

Floed in Vermont.

[From the Montpetter (Vt.) Watchman of July 9]
The rain of last Saturday evening was one of the most extanordinary that has been witnessed in this section for many years, raising many of the streams to a height wholly unprecedented. The damage in this town was but slight, but in the valley of Mad river, through the towns of Moretown, Duxbury, Waitsheld and Warren, the effects of the rain were more severely felt—mills, bridges, barns, and other buildings being swept away by the flood; while the crops along the sides of the streams were almost wholly destroyed, and the land in many places was torn up and rendered entirely wortnless. Of the effects of the rain west of us the Burlington Free Press of Tuesday says:—

and rendered entirely worthless. Of the effects of the rain west of us the Burlington Free Press of Tuesday says:—

The fine rain of Saturday evening in this town was a flood in some places near us. The town of Huntington has suffered greatly. The freshet there was unexampled for this vicinity. The accounts which reach us represent the water as falling literally in sheets or masses, changing the streams almost instantly to raging torrents, filling the valleys, sweeping away buildings, bridges, fences and live stock, and covering fine meadows with gravel and sand. Along the Huntington river, from G. R. Andrews' sawmill to the Winooski, a distance of ten miles, but one or two bridges are left, either on the river or the smaller streams which empty into it. Four covered bridges and several smaller ones were carried off. At Huntington Centre the dam gave way, and the factory and gristmill of Messrs. J. S. & A. Rood, a large four story brick building, was undermined and entirely destroyed, even the stones of its foundation being swept down on the meadows below. Messrs Rood estimate their loss at \$5,000. Johnson's saw mill was also much injured, and we hear that several small mills farther up the river were carried away. Huntington river has changed its channel through the meadows at several points.

A genlleman from Hinesburgh informs us that the fall of rain and correspondingly rapid rise of water in that place was almost unprecedented, and that on a small stream running down between the hills from Huntington, several hundred dollars worth of damage was done by the sweeping away of bridges and fences.

In Bolton some damage was done to the Vermont

fences.

In Bolton some damage was done to the Vermont Central railroad, and a slide at "Slip Hill." this side of Middlesex, has stopped all passage of trains today. Of course, the Winooski was very high throughout its length, and considerable damage has throughout its length, and considerable damage has been done to the crops upon the meadow lands. The water was up over the intervale at this place yesterday, and we learn that timber from the ruined bridges, a barn, a cow, and other marks of the destruction above, were seen going down stream. To day, a long and clearly defined stream of maddy water from the river stripes the clear blue of the lake and tells of a hard freshet.

Institutions of Learning—The Commencements, &co.

COMM*NCEMENT AT INDIANA ASBURY UNIVERS TY.

Lat week was commencement week at the I disha Asbury University. On Tuesday, June 29, he trustees proceeded to elect a president of the University. The Rev. Thomas owman, D. D., of the Fast Baltimore Conference, as chosen on the first ballot.

ballot.
Professor B. T. Hoyt, of the Indianapolis Female
College, was elected to fill the chair vacated by
Professor Bragdon.
John A. Matson, A. M., was elected professor of

John A. Matson, A. M., was elected processor of law.

The degree of A. M., was conferred in course on James R. Baxter, W. B. Biddle, H. H. Keith, Wm. S. Little, Patterson McNutt, J. P. Rouse, B. W. Smith, and J. D. A. Warson.

The following young gentlemen graduated to the degree of A. R.:—O. H. Barker, Wm. Patterson, Jonathan Birch, W. J. Hammond, L. C. Slavens, C. T. Springer, and E. H. Stanly.

The degree of Ll. D. was conferred on Hon. Jas. Harian, United States Senator of lows, and Hon. Judge A. C. Downey, of Rising Sun, I.a.; the degree of D. D. on Rev. John Wheeler, president of Baid win University.

win University.

The degree of A. M. was conferred on Rev. J. F.
Marlay, of the Cincinnati Conference, Wm. Birney.
Esq., Edward D. Munsell, A.C. Wheeler, and J. W.

Esq., Edward D. Munsell, A. C. Wheeler, and J. W. Jackson.

The annual Commencement at Geneva took place last week. The Bacalaureate sermon was preached by Rev. Dr. Jackson, President of the college. The address before the House of Convocation was delivered on Wednesday afternoon by the Rev. J. M. Clarke, of Nisgara Falls. In the evening the Rev. Dr. Littlejohn, of New Haven, delivered before the literary societies an address on "Public Opinion." Park Benjamin followed with a poem.

Commencement proper took place in Linden Hall on Thursday. At half-past two o'clock the Alumni, trustees, faculty and invited guests partook of dinner at Fremont Hall, which was followed by a very impressive and significant ceremony—the presentation of a service of plate to the Rev. Dr. Hale, the late President of the college, as a parting token of that admiration, reverence and gratitude which is felt towards him by the Alumni and the friends of the college. The service consisted of a salver, pitcher and two cups, all of massive silver, richly chased and suitably inscribed.

The graduating class numbered eighteen. At six in the evening a party of four hundred chartered a steamer and took a sail on the lake.

WESTERN RESERVE COLLEGE.

The annual Commencement of this college took

steamer and took a sail on the lake.

WESTERN RESERVE COLLEGE.

The annual Commencement of this college took place last week at Hudson, Ohio. The Bacalaurente discourse was preached by President Hitchcock; the annual address before the missionary association by Rev. Mr. Brown, of Cleveland. Tuesday evening Hon. George Hoadly delivered an address before the Beta Tneta Phi society, on individualism. The address before the Alumni was by C. W. Palmer, of Cleveland, on the Scholar of the Thirteenth and the Scholar of the Nineteenth Century.

Dr. Nehemiah Adams, of Boston, will address the Phi Beta Kappa society; Wendell Philips, Esq., the Social Union: and Professor Austin Phelps, or An-dover, the Society of Inquiry.

WESLEYAN UNIVERSITY AT MIDDLETOWS,
MIDDLETOWN, July 10, 1858.

The senior class of the Wesleyan University have just finished their concluding ex-mination, and 8 one thirty have been recommended for the degree of B. A. In about three weeks the Commencement will be held. This university was never more prosperous, its catalogue numbering 149 students. Dr. Cumings, the new president, is admirably fitted for his duties, and has already received the confidence and respect of both faculty and students. An endowment of \$100,000 has been secured. The libraries and cabinets are on the increase, the latter having lately been greatly enriched by the addition of Dr. Francfort's collection. It is one of the most beautiful and valuable private cabinets of minerals in our land. Every intelligent visiter should examine these brilliant, sparkling gems of the earth. WESLEYAN UNIVERSITY AT MIDDLET

liant, sparkling gems of the earth.

THE UNIVERSITY AT TROY, N. Y.

The Trojans, says the Genesee Evangelist, under the especial auspices of the Mathodists, are taking efficient measures to establish a university in their enterprising and aspiring city. An elegant and commodious college building is now nearly completed on Mount Ida, and the institution will be open for the reception of students on the 9th day of September next. The site is remarkably conspicuous and pleasant, and the collegiate buildings are said to have cost sixty thousand dollars. We recently had occasion to visit the premises, and can testify to the excellence of the internal arrangements, which admirably combine taste and comfort. The rooms are large and airy, with dormitories attached. We were told that they confidently expected to complete the endowments to five hundred thousand dollars very harge and any, with dominories attached. We were teld that they confidently expected to complete the endowments to five hundred thousand dollars very soon. We cannot but admire the energy and effi-ciency with which our Methodist brethren baild up and sustain their educational institutions and denomi-

national enterprises.

At a recent meeting of the corporation the follow At a recent meeting of the corporation the following persons were elected to fill chairs in the faculty:—Professor of Metaphysics and English Literature, Rev. Jesse A. Spencer, D. D., of New York; Professor of Languages, Professor of M. R. Vincent, of Columbia College; Professor of Mathematics, Professor J. M. Vau Vleck, of Wesleyan University; Professor of Chemistry and Physics, Professor O. N. Rocd, of Yale College. The election of the remainder of the faculty will take place at the next meeting of the Board. With Dr. McClistock as President, and a faculty composed of such men as have been selected, the University must exceed the sangaine selected, the University must exceed the sanguine expectations of its friends, and Troy may well be proud of such an institution. Already there have been over one hundred applications for admission as students. The foundation of the library has already been laid by Dr. McClintock, and the fundamental works in the different departments of science were purchased by him while in Europe. The laboratory, it is expected, will be fitted up during the sammer, under the direction of a professor of chemistry.

The Bloomer Dress Repormers.—A correspondent of the Davenport Gazette, writing from Cortlandville, Cortland county, N. Y., June 30, says:—
Last Thursday and Friday the National Dress Reform Association held its third annual convention in this place. There were about one hundred and fifty women present in Bloomer costume, and lawyers, doctors, professors, editors, &c., participated in the doings. I believe some eight or ten different States were represented. Just think of it—one handred an i fifty "Bloomers" together. They were of every age, from childhood to gray hairs—homely, handsome; smart, stupid; tall, short; enthusiastic, deliberate; tasty, slovenly. There seemed to be three leading patterns of the Bloomer parts; one style was loose, in the sailor fashion; another was the full Turkish style, gathered into a ruffle about the ankle; and still another was close, tight legs, like some of your shanghae dandies occasionally get on. The length of skirts ranged from two or three inches above the ankle, to as much above the knee; and there was just as much variety in the materials, trimmings and tasteful arrangement of the entire dress as you would find in any gathering of women. Silke, calicoes, velvets, lawns, linens, delaines, alpaceas, ginghams—in fact almost every fabric and every figure of fabric might be found there. Nearly all of them were their hair cut short about the neck, like school girls, with various styles of hat, trimmed to the wearer's taste, and walked in gaiters, slippers, boots, kips, &c., as the case might be.

to the wearer's taste, and walked in gaters, suppers, boots, kips, &c., as the case might be.

A Lad Passing Through the Spour of a Water Wheel.—A correspondent of the Watertown (N. Y.) Reformer says:—The following is a correct statement of an occurrence that took place in our village on the 28th ult:—

Two lads were at play on the bulkhead of J. J. Matteson & Co.'s cabinet shop, when one of them, a son of George A. Sheidon, acci ientaily fell in. The wheel carrying the planing machine was running at full speed, and the boy was immediately carried from the bulkhead into the spout and through the spout into the wheel. The spout is sixteen feet long, two feet wide at the upper end, and twenty-two feet seven inches at the place of discharge into the water wheel. The wheel is a centre discharge, and is six feet in diameter, and performs about seventy or eighty revolutions per minute.

At the moment the lad fell in, his little comrade ran into the shop and gave the alarm. The water was immediately shut off and search commenced, and, in a moment, a cry was heard down in the water wheel. Mr. Matteson hastened below to the wheel and there discovered the little sufferer, with his feet through the discouring hole at the bottom of the wheel, between two buckets, close to the shaft, crying to be rescued from his perilous situation. Mr. Matteson exclaimed, "Don't cry, Lynn, I will take care of you." The boy quieted down, and began to make for an opening where the covering to the wheel had been partially cut away last winter; he was soon reached and drawn from his uncomfortable situation, and conveyed to his home. Dr. Rice was at hand, and, on careful examination, found no bones broken, but the flesh, from head to foot, severely bruised. The boy is now doing very well, and will soon be at his sports again.

Benevolent Donations.—Erra W. Fletcher, of the wheel had been partially cut away last winter; he was the hand and on careful examination, found no bones broken, but the flesh, from head to foot, severely bruised. The boy

Benevolent Donations.—Ezra W. Fletcher, of Northbridge, Mass., in his will bequeath \$500 to the American Board of Commissioners for Foreign Missions; to the American Home Missionary, \$500; to the American Bible Society, \$500; to the American Bible Society, \$500; to the American Tract Society of New York, \$500; to the American Whitinsville, \$500; and the residue as his executors shall designate, to the Sabbath school cause; to the American and Foreign Christian Union; to the Society for the Promotion of Collegiate and Toeological Education at the West, or to other religious, educational or benevolent objects. Mary W. Marsh. of Westborough, has bequeathed the sum of \$500 to home missions, subject to the direction of the Methodist Society in Milbury, and \$400 to foreign missions, under the same direction.

A Western Steambeat Captain Horsewhipping his Mistress in the Street, and Striking his own Infant

CINCINNATI JUSTICE.

[Frem the Cucensati fines, July 9.]

Last Saturday evening Captain Wm. F. Fuller horsewhipped a woman on Seventh street, near his residence. The woman, whose name is Margaret Callahan, had a child in her arms, which also received a blow from the whip. The affair created considerable excitement at the time, and has been the subject of severe comments in the morning journals. We preferred deferring the details and comments until Captain Fuller, who was immediately arrested, had his trial, and the affair was legally investigated. The trial came off this morning, before Judge Pruden, and we give a full report below.

When the case was called, Miss Callahan did not appear. Her name was called inside of the court and at the door, and no response being made, the Court ordered an attachment for her, returnable forthwith. The officer bearing the attachment found her making ready to leave home for the court. As soon as she arrived the trial was proceeded with.

TESTIMONY OF MARGARET CALLAHAN.

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as she arrived the trial was proceeded with.

TESTIMONY OF MARGARET CALLAHAN.

Margaret, Callahan took the witness stand and
was sworn. We should judge her to be a woman
twenty-five or thirty years of age, tall, well formed,
with a moderately good looking face. Her left eye
was discolored, and around it were several marks, as
if made with a whip. She was fashionably attired.
The following ispher testimony:—I have had a difficulty with Captain Fuller; he struck me with a
horsewhip; I saw him go into the stable and get it;
he struck me over the face and back, and he also
struck my child, and there is the mark yet to show
for it; but for the interference of other persons he
would have killed me; t presume it was his intention to kill me; this occurred last Statirday evening,
on Sawenth street, between Western row and John;
it happened in this way; he had a receipt of mine
and I asked him for it; he said it was in the
house, and for me to go down there and he
would give it to me; I went to his house and
asked for Captain Fuller; his wife spoke impadently to me, and his brother put me out of the
house; I was brought up to the watch house
and had a talk with the Chief of Police; after
this talk I left the watch house and went down
to Seventh street again; I was welking backwards and forwards to dry my tears; the first I saw
of him was at the stable, when I heard him ask for
a whip, and say, "Be quick, here she is now;" he got
the whip, and say, "Be quick, here she is now;" he got
the whip, and say, "Be quick, here she is now;" he got
the whip, and say, "Be quick here she is now;" he got
the whip, and say, "Be quick, here she is now;" he got
the whip, and say, "Be quick, here she is now;" he got
the whip, and say, "Be quick here she is now;" he got
the whip, and say, "Be quick here she is now;" he got
the whip, and say, "Be quick here she is now;" he got
to the child, and it was after
seven of the whip,
is a star

and of course I didn't do it; I wish I had.

TESTIMONY OF THE OWNER OF THE WHIP.

Mr. — Burckhaltz being sworn, testified—I was in the stable on Seventh street, Saturday evening, when Capt. Fuller approached me; he asked me to loan him a riding whip; I told him we did not have one, when he said any other kind would do; I gave him a buggy whip, and as I did so that lady stepped up and said, "Well, get the whip;" Captain Fuller said to her, "Yes, what do you go to my house for and abuse and disgrace my family?" she made a reply which I do not recollect, when he struck her several times with the whip.

Cross-examined—I think her reply was that "she would go to the house when she pleased, and do as she pleased," or to that effect.

TESTIMONY FOR THE DEFFNER.

would go to the house when she pleased, and do as she pleased," or to that effect.

TISTIMONY FOR THE DWFFNSE.

E. E. Bowen was called for the defense. He testified that he was interested with Capt. Fuller in the steamer General Pike, and had run with him on that boat since she was built—a year last October or November; shortly after the boat came out this woman came down to the wharf, and sent for Capt. Fuller to the gangway; she came frequently afterwards whenever the boat ras in port, at first sending for him to come to the gangway, and afterwards coming aboard the boat; she came for money, and the captain always gave it to her; I have loaned him money at least twenty times, which he gave to her to get her off the boat; this thing went on for some time; feeling interested on account of the boat, I had a talk with him about it; I told him he had better compromise; I talked with her about it; I really sympathized with the woman, and advised her as I thought best for her; I told her she had committed an error, but she was aggravating it by her conduct, and advised her te compromise with the Captain, and go where she was not known and redeem herself; I offered to settle with her, by giving her what she would ask, and pointed out to her how much better it would be for her to do that, than to be following the Captain and persecuting him; she would not agree to anything; she refused all proposals, and said she intended to annoy Fuller; one of her expressions was, that "she would follow him to h—1;" she frequently threatened to annoy him, and also said she would shoot him; she came aboard the boat at Cario; I gave the Captain \$30 myself, which he handed to her.

THE PUNISHMENT.

In consideration of the fact that the redombtable

In consideration of the fact that the redoubtable Captain asked for a riding whip before taking the horsewhip which he used, and that the blow given to the infant child, might have been accidental, Judge Pruden fined the Captain eight dollars.

Dramatic and Musical Matters.

ACADYMY OF MUSIC.—The second promenade concert of the season at this edifice will take place this evening. The programme contains many choice that will be linely rendered by the orchestra under the direction of Messrs. Musard and Australia.

NIMO'S GANDEN.—Mr. and Mrs. Blake, and other faculties, will this expense to programme the lines. favorites, will this evening perform in the lively little place styled "Forty and Firty," after which Mr. John Brougham and various members of the company are to appear in his famous burlesque of "Columbus,"

WALLACK'S THEATRE.-Mr. and Mrs. Florence are this evening to repeat their popular characters in the plays entitled "Irish Assurance and Yankee Modesty" and "The Young Actress."

AMERICAN MUSEUM.-Professor Wyman's extraor dinary feats of magic and ventrilogoism prove mos excellent substitutes for the drauntle representa-tions which have been discontinued for the present br. Wyman performs in the afternoon and evening Fannu Drama.—M. Thiery, one of the chief artists attached to the French dramatic company, whose performances have been so frequently enlogized, is to have a farewell benefit at Metropolita. Hall tonig! t. He tenders "Le Gamin de Paris,"

Hall tonig't. He tenders "Le Gamin de Paris,"
"I'Apprenti," &c.
Wood's Minstralis.—Among the attractive features for this evening, in addition to the customary number of songs, &c., are the "Woman's Rights Lecture," the "Chinese Dance," "Plantation Feativities," and the never tiring panoramic farce of "A Trip on the Hudson."

Trip on the Hudson."

PALACE GANDEN.—The proprietors of this pleasant place of refort propose to entertain their patrons this evening with a grand promenade concert, under the direction of Mr. Thomas Baker, a brilliant display of fireworks, and a variety of delicious ices and other refreshments.

Lancaster, Pa.—A company consisting of Mr and Mrs. H. A. Perry, Mr. and Mrs. Ryner, Messrs. Levick, Chesbrough, Vincent, &c., will commence a short theatrical season at Falton Hall, Lancaster, tomorrow evening. Bulwer's "Money" is to be the opening play.

SUMMARY OF THE STATE OF THE CROPS.-Har vest prospects continue to be of the most cheerin character. The following are some of the late: reports:—
Maryland.—There will be an average wheat crop

Maryland.—There will be an average wheat crop. Outs, corn and tobacco are promising.

Illinois.—The prospect for wheat may be called good. It is free from rust, and comparatively free from other injuries.

Missouri.—Corn is backward, but is growing finely. Other crops are generally promising. Vegetables promise an abundant yield, and the same may be said of grass.

Kentucky.—The wheat crop in this State will be a short average.

Kentucky.— The wheat crop in this State will be a short average.

Pennsylvania.—The accounts are good from all sections of the State, and the prospect of an abundant harvest is most cheering.

New Jersey.—Apples and pears promise an abundant yield. Grass has never been better. Corn, though backward, is of good color and promises well. Wheat and potatoes indicate a large crop.

Virginar.—Through the State there will be an average wheat crop. Grass very abundant.

Our Saval Corresponder UNITED STATES STEAMER FULTON, NAVY YARD, Pensacola, July 2, 1858. Return of the Fulton to Pensacola—The End of the Gulf Demonstration—Feeling in Cuba in Regard to the Seizure of the Corles—Volunteers Of-

fered to Assist in the Capture of the Styx-Ne-cessity for the Increase of our Navy, &c., &c. The Fulton arrived here to-day from Havana. You are, ere this, aware how our grand demonstration in the Gulf has ended, with all reverence, be it said, in a fizzle. What a pity that all the war feeling excited in the United States by "the outrages" should not have been gratified by at least one brush with the enemy, and that the matter, instead of being decided at sea, is to be settled by red-tape diplomacy at home!

If Sir Houston Stewart had only detained the Devastation for a few weeks longer at Bermuda, and given ber officers a chance to become better acquainted with the belles of those potato producing islands, why, we might have quietly met the Styx, Buzzard or Forward, and decided the right of search at the cannon's mouth. There would have been no lack of men to fight these battles, for in addition to our own crew, almost every American in Cuba volunteered to aid us in capturing the Styx. The feeling of hostility to England is very strong throughout the island of Cuba, and the HERALD is winning golden opinions there from all classes, for the manly and in-dependent tone assumed in relation to the outrage by the Buzzard in the harbor of Sagua la Grande.

Many of the most flagrant insults to our flag are but slightly commented on in the United States. One o these is the capture of the American schooner Cortes by H. B. M.'s gunboat Forward, the official correspondence in relation to which was published in the HERALD about a month since.

You know very well that the object of the Britis cruisers in the Gulf and on the coast of Africa is not to suppress the slave trade, but to gain prize money. In order to obtain this they frequently make bar gains with the masters of suspected vessels, giving them a share of the profits to throw overboard flags and papers, so that they may become lawful prizes. It is generally believed in Havana that Captain Durand had sold the Cortes to the Forward before

leaving port.

Whatever may have been the ultimate object of Whatever may have been the ultimate object of the Cortes' voyage, it is certain that on leaving Havana all her papers were in perfect order. She was regularly cleared at the American Consulate, every article on board of her was placed on her manifest, and at the time she was boarded by the Forward the American flag was flying at her peak. It may not be generally known in the United States that the "Mosquito Fleet," for the suppression of the slave trade on the coast of Cuba, is under the immediate orders of Commodore Kellett, who feels rather sore at the interference of Admiral Stewart with the squadron under his command, and who by no means shares the friendly feelings which Sir Houston professes to entertain for the United States.

Commodore Kellett was asked by a lady at an evening party in Havana what would be done with

Commodore Kellett was asked by a lady at an evening party in Havana what would be done with the commander of the Styx? "Why, madame," replied he, "the commander of the Styx will be recalled home from his command, in order to receive a more important one and to put another stripe of gold lace around the cuff of his sleeve."

One good will result from this matter. It will convince our people of the necessity of having a sufficient naval force to protect our extended commerce; and instead of wasting large sums yearly to repair rotten sailing vessels, to build at once a quantity of steamers equal to those of other nations, if not in number, yet in efficiency.

The prompt and decided action taken by Mr. Buchanan, and his well known pluck (as vide Lecompton), leads me to hope that he will not be satisfied with a simple apology for wrongs committed.

fied with a simple apology for wrongs committed, but that he will insist on the total renunciation by Great Britain of the right of search or visit to American vessels, under any circumstances whatever.

We sail in a few days for Portsmouth, New Hampshire, where the Fulton is to refit for Paragray.

The Oldest Military Organization

NEW YORK, July 12, 1858. JAMES GORDON BENNETT, ESQ:-

Six-I read in your paper of the 10th instant a communication from "Justice," claiming for the Richmond Light Infantry Blues, organized in 1789. the honor of being the oldest military corps in the United States. While feeling a respect for his desire to bring the truth to light, the same feeling im-

sire to bring the truth to light, the same feeling impels me to make known the following facts, as far as they are not already known, if you will oblige me by giving them a place in your paper.

The "Artillery company" of Newport, R. I., was organized in 1741, under a charter granted by the Colonial Assembly, which was confirmed to them when the colony became a State of the Union, and which they still retain—the present members guarding with jealous care the ancient reputation of the corps. They are on parade five or six times a year, and are ever ready for active duty.

The "Kentish Guards" of East Greenwich, R. I., were organized in the beginning of the Revolution.

were organized in the beginning of the Revolution. In that school Gen. Nathaniel Greene and many other efficient officers in Washington's army (as may be seen by reference to any biography of Gen. Greene) received their first lessons in tactics. This corps is still in active existence. Geo. F. Tuanea.

POLTER, THE SUPDAY SCHOOL DEFAULTER—HIS CONFESSIONS—HOW HIS CHIME COMMENCED.—A COTTENDENT OF THE MET STATE OF THE MET STATE. THE MET STATE OF THE MET STATE OF THE MET STATE OF THE MET STATE OF THE MET STATE. THE MET STATE OF THE MET STATE OF THE MET STATE OF THE MET STATE OF THE MET STATE. THE MET STATE OF THE MET STATE OF THE MET STATE OF THE MET STATE OF THE MET STATE. THE MET STATE OF THE ME POLTER, THE SUPPAY SCHOOL DEPAULTER-HIS

Decline in Real Estate in Philadelphia.—
The recent stringency of monetary affairs has caused a decided decline in the price of real estate in almost every section of our city, and rents have also in many instances receded. Small stores and moderately large dwelling houses in best locations continue to rent readily and bring fair prices. The number of houses for sale or to rent is now larger than for twenty years past, and the number is daily increasing. In most instances where leases have expired, the parties have either retired from the building or compelled the owners to submit to lower rents; and in the extreme northern sections of our city, where many houses have remained vacant for some time past, properties have been disposed of at considerably less than the cost. We notice also by the sheriff's advertisements that an unsually large amount of property has fallen into his hands, the most of which is disposed of at runously low prices, but in many instances subject to such litigation as to make the investment by the purchaser a doubtful one. Until there is some improvement in mercantile circles, some activity in manufacturing interests, more employment for the laboring classes, and a restoration of that confidence which formerly existed, we cannot look for any improvement, from the present stagnant state of affairs. Large quantities of ground taken up by speculators a year or two ago in the extrme borders of the consolidated city have recently reverted to the original owners, the advance money being forfeited by the stringency of the times. Many building associations also, which commenced a year or two ago, under the most encouraging auspices, have collapsed, leaving the unfortunate shareholders without either their money or property.—Philadelphia Pennsylvanian, July 9. DECLINE IN REAL ESTATE IN PHILADELPHIA.

UNLUCKY FACTORY.—The printworks at Smith-field, R. I., which were damaged considerably by an explosion of a boiler, have been particularly unfortu-nate. This is the fourth time they have been blown up by explosions or destroyed by fire. These works had recently been put in operation after lying idle about two years.